

The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

ENTERPRISE

FOR 1871.

MAKE UP CLUBS, AND RECEIVE PREMIUMS.

The Proprietors of the ENTERPRISE, desiring to extend its circulation even yet more, offer the PREMIUMS named below, to persons who will get up Clubs for the ENTERPRISE, for the year 1871.

Those who make up Clubs, must obtain New Subscribers; but old subscribers' names, who are not in arrears with us, will be received.

The lists will be returned to this Office, and the Premiums awarded, on the 15th January, 1871.

We respectfully invite friends in this and the adjoining Counties, to aid us in increasing our Circulation.

For Club of Ten, one year, with Twenty Dollars, we will give two dollars in cash together with a copy of the ENTERPRISE one year gratis.

For Club of Fifteen, one year, with Thirty Dollars, we will give Half Dozen Plated Dinner Forks together with a copy of the ENTERPRISE one year gratis.

For Club of Twenty, one year, with Forty Dollars, we will give one of Watt's One-Horse Plows, or one fine Plated Dinner Castor; either worth \$8.

For Club of Twenty-five, one year, with Fifty Dollars, we will give one dozen Plated Table Spoons, worth \$10.

For Club of Thirty, one year, with Sixty Dollars, we will give one of Watt's Two-Horse Plows, or one dozen first quality Dinner Knives.

For club of Thirty-five, one year, with Seventy Dollars, we will give a Twenty Gallon Plantation Feed Boiler; or a Corn Shelter, or a Silver Hunting Lever Watch, either worth \$20.

For club of Forty, one year, with Eighty Dollars, we will give one Watt Two-Horse Plow and a very fine Cottage Bedstead, or half a dozen Solid Silver Table Spoons.

For club of Forty-five, one year, with Ninety Dollars, we will give a No 7 Buck's Cooking Stove, worth \$35.

For club of Fifty, one year, with One Hundred Dollars, we will give a No. 8 Buck's Cooking Stove, or an American Silver Hunting Watch, either worth \$40.

For club of Sixty-five, one year, with One Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars, a Gold Hunting Ladies Watch, worth \$50.

For club of Eighty, one year, with One Hundred and Sixty Dollars, we will give a No. 2 Weed's Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

The above Premiums are to be found at the establishments of Julius C. Smith, B. Wehrle and Pickle & Poore, in Greenville, and these gentlemen will take pleasure in exhibiting them.

J. C. & E. BAILEY, Pro's.
November 23, 1870.

LISTS

Have been taken charge of by the following gentlemen, who will raise Clubs. A little work on their part will be of much service to us: Dr. J. M. SULLIVAN, Line Creek.

J. HARVEY CLEVELAND, Esq., Marietta.

JOHN H. GOODWIN, Esq., Lima.

GEO. W. LESTER, Buena Vista.

T. LOWERY FOWLER, Buena Vista.

ROBERT LEAGUE, Huntersville.

T. T. WESTMORELAND, Huntersville.

JAMES K. DICKSON, Esq., Milford.

THOS. H. STALL, Fairview.

W. C. BAILEY, Chick Springs.

Other persons who are making up Clubs, will please inform us.

Our Columbia Letter.

We thank Capt. LEONARD WILLIAMS, one of our honored representatives in the Legislature, for his interesting letter. It will be perused with avidity by all of our readers.

The Usury Law.
We are pleased to see that WALTER D. WILKES, Esq., Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, has introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1866, which was a repeal of the old laws preventing usury. The bill will succeed, in our opinion, as it ought to do. All men engaged in industrial pursuits, planters, farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, and the common laborers of the country, will be benefited by the restoration of the old law. Those few citizens having money to lend, and speculative borrowers, more or less, will favor the unlimited interest on money. It should be remembered that the speculative classes, adding nothing to the wealth of the State, and prevent capital from being invested in productive pursuits. There is no safe and legitimate business in the State that can return a good profit to the man that carries it on, and pay over and above seven per cent. on borrowed capital.

But, it is said, why not let every man get as much interest on his money as he can get people to agree to give, the same as other people get as high prices for their property, as they can obtain? We answer, that high, usurious rates of interest, (if we may use the term,) being manifestly destructive to the productive business of the country, the public good requires the restraints of law to be imposed upon them, as all experience has shown in the history of civilized States. Every other State, we believe, in this Union, besides South Carolina, has limited the interest on money, or, in other words, have laws against usury. The act of 1866 was an experiment, upon the theory that it would aid in bringing capital into the State. This has proved utterly false, and always will. Capitalists like profits, but like security for the principal as well, and no large capitalist will lend money on long time at extravagant rates of interest, where the loan is to individuals.

But those under the necessity of so borrowing cannot possibly secure their confidence, and confidence is indispensable to move capital. If a borrower has safe collateral to insure a loan, he is not going to pay high interest, for he would prefer to dispose of them for the money, rather than borrow and pay for it, or two more high rates of interest. Besides, it is perfectly natural that a capitalist in New York or Boston would lack confidence in all the citizens of a State who would try and tempt them to loan money by promising extravagant interest for it. There is another reason for the law to fix limits on the interest of money, and not on the price of other property. It is impossible to regulate the price of cotton and corn and manufactures, and the wages of labor, by law; and therefore the law does not undertake it. But it is possible, as well as necessary, to regulate, or to have a fixed standard for the interest of money, and this is done all over the world. The money lender, or debt holder, therefore, in every State, has the assurance of law that he shall always receive at least a certain profit on his money, varying in different States.

With us it is seven per cent. But the laborer has no such assurance of profits on his labor, or the producer of any certain profits on his produce. The lender or debt holder has in this an immense advantage over the producer, or owner of any kind of property. If he takes advantage of the distressed condition of the country, or of particular individuals, to exact more than the lawful per cent. let him be discouraged by the risk which the usury laws provide. It is very true that there are exceptional cases, where a person may borrow money at a high rate of interest, and protect themselves from greater sacrifices. But the general good, and the general policy and welfare of the State should never be made subservient to the interest of the few, or to afford occasional benefits to particular individuals at the expense of the masses of the people.

We repeat what we have said on former occasions, that the repeal of the old usury laws by the act of 1866 is doing damage to the State, and will continue to do damage, by confining loans of money to speculators, or to men in desperate circumstances, who will seldom benefit themselves or any one else by the use of it; and, paradoxical as it may appear, the big rates of interest prevent the circulation of capital. It keeps up the expectation in the holders of money of receiving extravagant rates of interest, so much so that they will not loan it without making such contracts, and very often capital is thus hoarded and kept back from circulation because no one will give a large per cent. Whereas, if the law made the taking over seven per cent. hazardous, they would place their money in the hands of those who would circulate it in business operations, or they would invest it in manufactures, or in some kind of property. We shall not make much progress in manufacturing while the act of 1866 remains in force. The real business man, be he manufacturer, farmer, mechanic or laborer, cannot compete with the speculator or desperate man, who may offer more than seven per cent. for the use of money. Seven per cent. interest is enough, and its accumulation on debts appalling enough. The law should not give the fortunate possessors of money to lend the power of tempting the speculator or the unfortunate to contract for high interest, nor should capital be driven or withheld from productive pursuits.

We hope the bill of Mr. WILKES will soon pass into an Act.

A Most Outrageous Case.

Mr. WM. SCOTT, who resides in the neighborhood of Col. JAMES McCULLOUGH, in the lower part of the County, having for a week or so missed one of his most valuable work mules, had a notice inserted in the "Enterprise," proceeding also to examine and search the contiguous neighborhood. After a good deal of trouble, he, to his mortification, ascertained that a negro man who lives near him, had killed the mule, and had actually cut up the carcass and buried it, to escape detection. All of this was done, he alleges, because the animal had jumped into his field. The author of this outrageous offense deserves severe punishment, for in the commission of his crime there is not the least justification.

The Post Office at Cedar Falls.

The post office at Cedar Falls, Greenville County, has been re-established, and Mr. S. H. TURNER appointed post master.

The Pope Refuses to Yield to Victor Emmanuel.
The Pope still protests against Victor Emmanuel taking possession of his little temporal dominions, and has excommunicated the King. It seems, too, that there is some reaction in the feelings of the Italians in favor of the Pope, doubtless brought about by the influence of his priests. The attitude of the Pope may force another Protestant reformation in Italy, and in Spain likewise. VICTOR EMANUEL, rather than yield, as he does, all religious authority to the Pope, had better insist King HENRY the 8th, and set up a Church with himself as supreme temporal head. If he suffers the Pope to wield all his spiritual infallibility against him uncheck'd, he may find himself overthrown by the religious power to which he acknowledges allegiance. He cannot continue to fight successfully against the inviolable viceregent of the Most High.

Incendiarism.

On Thursday night last, between 8 and 10 o'clock, the store of Messrs. BARRETT & TINSLEY, (recently purchased from Mr. THOS. STEEN,) was entered, and the contents of the money drawer, about eight dollars' worth, were carried away. The thief also carried away with him some ten or twelve dollars' worth of cutlery, obtained from the show case. Before leaving, the thief took a bolt of drilling and wrapping up a chunk of fire, which it is supposed he carried into the store with him, left it to burn, selecting a place the most ignitable. Fortunately, it was discovered and put out by some of the students of the Theological Seminary, who occupy rooms above the store, before catching further. The store was very full of smoke when the fire was discovered.

Strong suspicions are entertained as to who the guilty party is, and the matter is being looked into. We hope he will be caught.

Sudden Death from Heart Disease.

On Thursday last, Mrs. M. O'NEIL, a lady some sixty years of age, residing with the family of Col. J. B. DAVIS, in the capacity of nurse, came to her death very suddenly. The deceased, had been living at Col. DAVIS' for three or four weeks; when she went there, she carried with her some of her bedding, &c., and upon her request, Col. D. sent for the remainder, to the house of Mr. E. E. ROBERTS, sending a boy and wagon, accompanied by the deceased. When at the house, after the wagon had been nearly filled, she suddenly fell dead, never speaking afterwards. Before leaving, and whilst on the way, she complained of a pain in her chest. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict of death by heart disease.

Almost a Serious Accident.

On Monday last, one of our esteemed friends whilst driving into Town, met with an accident that put his life in jeopardy. As Dr. J. M. SULLIVAN, neared the gate of R. HARRIS' ESTATE, he had his buggy driven into by a reckless driver, and which afterwards proved to be a drunken man. In the collision, Dr. S. and his single-tree were broken, and he thrown out entirely, falling on the hard ground, bruising him and otherwise injuring his body and arms. Very fortunately, his head did not strike the ground. He was lifted up and brought into the City, and is slowly improving. We hope he has suffered no internal injuries.

Our Prospects.

As will be seen from our list, we have some of the very best men in Greenville County engaged working for us. The Newspaper should be the pride of every County. There is no progress without intelligence, and we are all interested in the education of the people. Newspapers are the great educators of the day. Every family should have at least one.

W. L. KING, Esq.

This gentleman was pleased to meet on our streets yesterday. As many of our readers know, he is one of the conductors of the able and high-toned Charleston Courier. He is in robust health, and good spirits. His stay here was short. We would have been glad to have seen more of him.

Qualified.

A. C. McGEE, Esq., School Commissioner elect of this County, qualified on yesterday, and has assumed the duties of his new position. His office for the present will be at his predecessor's.

President Grant's Message.

The Message reached Greenville last evening. There is not much in it. The most pleasing part is, that he gives into the idea of revenue reform, so as to nearly provide for actual Government expenses, and the payment of the interest on the national debt, and seems to abandon the scheme of paying off at once any part of the principal. We will present our readers with the Message, or a full synopsis next week.

European News.

Telegrams from Europe to the 5th December, give accounts of some unexpected successes on the part of the French. Gen. DUCROT, with 150,000 men, cut his way out of Paris. There has been severe fighting and serious loss on both sides, but nothing, as yet, decisive, but the signs indicate a longer struggle than was anticipated.

The Great Southern Piano Factory.

We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Southern Piano Manufacturing of Messrs Wm. Knabe & Co. of Baltimore. This factory is now one of the largest in the world, employing three hundred and fifty hands, and turning out over forty instruments per week.

The Knabe Piano has by its superiority not only well nigh driven those of Northern manufacture from the home market, but also enjoys a large sale in New York, Philadelphia and throughout the entire North and West, besides their largely increased Southern trade. They received no less than 65 first premiums, among which we note those at the fairs at New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis, Wilmington, Richmond, Macon, &c., received this season. For durability we would specially recommend them as being made in a Southern City, with special view to the trying changes of Southern climate.

A Letter from Paris in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Let us see "It is strange and painful to see groups of well-dressed women looking in at the windows of pork butchers and tripe shops with the same eager curiosity with which they used to gaze at ribbons and bonnets."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24, 1870.

Editors Enterprise.—The standing committee of the House were announced on Wednesday last, eight days after the organization. The delay may have been due to the Speaker's desire to form the committee, with reference to the capacity and fitness of members for their respective assignments; but there are some who think that possibly the United States Senatorial election, to come off next Tuesday, may have had something to do with the composition of said committee. Certain it is that the members of the Reform party have been assigned to the least important committees.

Several bills have been introduced looking to economy in the administration of public affairs. Dr. Doyle, of Oconee, has introduced resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes by one man, with a salary proportioned to the labor required. Col. Crittenden, of Greenville, also introduced a resolution instructing the said Committee to report a bill to reduce the salary of County School Commissioners and the pay of County Commissioners to a sum proportionate to the services performed. Col. Crittenden supported his resolution in a forcible speech, and achieved what I have seen no other speaker do—he commanded silence and the respectful attention of the House.

These resolutions, looking to retrenchment, I think were received favorably by many of the Republicans, and, taking into consideration the Governor's recommendations in this behalf, there seems to be a reasonable prospect of simplifying and cheapening the machinery for carrying out the laws. Notices of bills have also been introduced to reduce the pay of the members of the General Assembly, and also the salaries of several State officials. All this is in the right direction, but whether we shall succeed in getting them through is yet a problem—it depends upon the amount of conservatism and good sense heretofore to be developed in the Radical party. It is rumored here today that the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, having failed to find a market for their bonds, have turned over to Mr. STEEN, the contractor, \$2,000,000 worth of the Company's bonds, endorsed by the State. Mr. STEEN, on his part, engages to sell the bonds, and has given security for the faithful deposit of the proceeds of sale. As the work progresses, he is authorized to draw on these deposits, upon certificate of the engineer. If the leading officials of the Road could not sell the bonds, I do not know how Mr. STEEN can. What does it mean?

As the people of the State are responsible for these bonds, they have a right to know what restrictions, if any, have been placed upon Mr. STEEN. It would be an act of bad faith to the State to sell them much below their par value. I cannot think these bonds can be sold for more than fifty cents, if so much; and if thrown on the market at such a figure, it would be simply an act of fraud upon the people.

The House has, on several occasions, resolved into Committee of the Whole on the condition of affairs in the State, particularly with reference to the Laurens difficulty. It has yet made no final report. All the Speakers, so far, are colored, and they have shown extreme rancor and vindictiveness; they seem to ignore the fact, that there are two sides to be considered in regard to the prisoners from Laurens. It gave many of them extreme offence that bail was so easily procured for them. They took it as an evidence of sympathy on the part of respectable men with evil doers; apparently, never suspecting that the parties might be innocent—as I have no doubt they are.

The election for United States Senators, comes off on Tuesday next. There are some half dozen candidates. Carden Whipple, Col. Delaney, (colored), Chief-Justice James T. J. Robertson, Col. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and Chamberlain. Of these, Carden Whipple and Chamberlain, are natives, and carpet-baggers. It is rumored, fabulous amounts of money will be brought to bear upon the election, and the result is therefore very doubtful. The Democratic members will meet Monday night in caucus to determine their course of action. There have been several other matters of public interest brought before the Legislature, of which I shall give you an account next week. Yours, respectfully, W.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

Messrs. Editors.—In view of the Election to fill the vacancy existing in the County for Sheriff, and in order to secure success to the Anti-Radical party, it is suggested, on the part of many of the best and most influential citizens, that a County Convention be called to meet on the first Monday of January next at the Court House, to make a suitable nomination for said office, and to which Convention each Township in the County is requested to send three delegates. Let every Township hold a meeting, say on Saturday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing said delegates, who are to meet at Greenville on the first Monday in January, and then there put a man in the field who will command the strength of our dominant party of Greenville County.

Many Citizens.

TURNER WATER WHEELS, ENGINEERS, &c.—In inviting attention to the card of Messrs. Pool & Hunt, Engineers and Founders, of Baltimore, notice is especially called to their celebrated "Lefell's American Double Turbine Water Wheel," which has established by its superior qualities a national reputation. Some idea may be had of the favor this Water Wheel has found, from the fact that there are now about five thousand in operation.

Messrs. Pool & Hunt are besides thorough Engineers and Founders, and have unsurpassed facilities for supplying everything in their line, including Steam Engines, Flour, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—Mr. George Page was the original inventor of the first Circular Saw Mill ever successfully used for sawing lumber from the log. Thirty years of experience has enabled the firm of George Page & Co., of Baltimore, to perfect the original design, and to present to the world the most complete Portable Saw Mill ever known. The recent improvements, "Patent Friction Feed" and "Independent and Simultaneous Patent Ratchet Headblocks," place the Page Mills beyond competition.

The large number of these machines in use all over the country sufficiently attest their value.

Messrs. Page & Co. are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Grist Mills, Wood-working Machinery, and general machine work of every description. We refer with pleasure to their advertisement in another column.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Palmetto Fire Engine Company, held on Saturday, November 20, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It pleases the Divine Being in mysterious ways his purpose to perform; and whereas, we should ever bow with submission to His will, never questioning his motives; and whereas, it hath pleased Him to take from us our fellow member and friend, AUSTIN BRUCE VICKERS; be it, therefore, Resolved, That though we regret his loss to our Company, we bow with submissive hearts to God's dispensation, fully believing that he doeth all things for our good; and the loss of our Companion was to teach us to be ever watchful and on the alert, "as we know not what a day may bring forth," and that his death may work out for us some good result.

Resolved, That in his death our Company has lost one of her most active members, society a warm and noble-hearted gentleman, the poor a friend indeed, the State a useful citizen, the County a faithful and diligent public officer, and his mother a dutiful and affectionate son.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved mother, and distressed relatives and friends, our sympathy in their affliction; and we would tender them the comforting assurance that God doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we will keep the memory of our companion and friend green in our hearts, striving to emulate his virtues, and be like him, faithful, active and prompt in the discharge of our duties.

Resolved, That we wear the badge of mourning, and at the next Parade of our Company that the Engine be draped in mourning, as a token of the sorrow we feel at the loss of our Companion; and that a page in our Memento Book be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the bereaved and sorrow-stricken mother and to the County newspapers, and publication of the same be requested.

JAMES P. MOORE, WM. T. SHUMATE, WILLIAM BEATTIE, Committee.

Have you seen the elegant Stock of Dress Goods at Foster & Hunter's?

THE SALVAGE OF NEW YORK CHURCHMEN. A correspondent of the Troy Times writes from New York City as follows:

Dr. Hall, of the Episcopal Church, receives about \$10,000, not all salary, but perquisites and donations will reach this figure. His salary is marked by a distinction peculiar to his own case, being payable in gold. This arose from his being called from Dublin, where all currency is on a gold basis, and also because he came at a time when our paper money was fluctuating in its small degree. In order, therefore, to place his call a gold basis, it was made payable in gold. Dr. Tynge's office is worth \$7,000, per annum and a comfortable rectory. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, takes in not less than \$10,000 besides the use of the best rectory in New York. Dr. Adams, being very rich, is not well paid, his berth not being worth more than \$6,000. How sad Cruikshank, who is also rich, is paid in a manner equally poor. Dr. De Witt and Ormiston, of the Dutch body, get \$7,000; Dr. Dix, of Trinity, gets \$10,000, and Vincent, his right hand man, must receive nearly as much.

As Trinity has an estate worth twenty millions, his clergy ought not to go hungry. From the rates above mentioned, clerical pay declines to the pittance received by the city missionaries, which is about \$800 per annum.

CRACK, CURRANTS, RAISINS AND CANDIES for Christmas, at FOSTER & HUNTER'S.

THERE is a great absurdity in displaying mere ignorance, though it is an absurdity which some who affect to be philosophers are the more prompt to indulge. Disease flourishes because its victims know not the correct restorative. Were they wise, they would avail themselves of the curative qualities of the "OLD CAROLINA BITTERS."

For all that is desirable and Good and Cheap, in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., try Foster & Hunter.

WINSTON'S Crystallized Worm Candy is only twenty-five cents a box.

A TRING of beauty is a joy forever, the health relieved and the beauty restored to the pale and sickly by the use of SUMMER BITTERS, is equally lasting and joyful.

Who has a good Stock of Flannels? Why, have you not seen Foster & Hunter's?

Over-Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen.—Hand-made Water-proof Boots, &c., FOSTER & HUNTER.

Where can good Ingrain Carpets be bought? At the Store of Foster & Hunter's.

FIXE CANDLES and Candy Fruits for Christmas at the Drug Store of M. A. HUNTER & CO.

MARRIED, on the evening of the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. A. WEBB, Mr. J. B. HENRY of Chester, and Miss MAMIE, eldest daughter of Mr. H. P. Sole, Henrich, &c., of this City.

Printer's fee received.

ENTERPRISE PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY MESSRS. DAVID & STRADLEY, MERCHANTS.

GREENVILLE, S. C., DEC. 6, 1870.

BACON—Sides, @ 25 c.
Shoulders, @ 22 c.
BUTTER—@ 25 c.
CHEESE—@ 25 c.
COFFEE, @ 25 c.
CORN, @ 25 c.
EGGS, @ 25 c.
FLOUR, @ 25 c.
GOLD, @ 25 c.
IRON, @ 25 c.
LARD, @ 25 c.
LEATHER, @ 25 c.
MOLASSES, @ 25 c.
NAILS, @ 25 c.
RICE, @ 25 c.
SUGAR, @ 25 c.
TALLOW, @ 25 c.
WHEAT, @ 25 c.
YARN, @ 25 c.

COMMON, S. C., Dec. 6.
Sale of cotton, yesterday, 93 bales, middling 134@134 1/2.
Gold 31. Cotton dull and lower; sales 8,000 bales, 15 1/2 Flour—Southern steady; coming to good extra 5 00@5 25. Wheat 1 3/4. Better and in fair export demand—winter red and amber Western 45@46. Corn dull and 2 3/4. Lower—new 74@75. Mess pork—old 22 1/2. Lard a shade firmer—kettle 13@13 1/2.

Cotton quiet—middlings 14 1/2@14 3/4; sales 400 bales; receipts 14,432; stock 28,000.
Cotton market quiet and firm, at 14 1/2 for middlings; sales 960 bales; receipts 1,300.

Cotton opens dull and irregular—uplands 9 1/2@9 3/4; Orleans 9 1/2@9 3/4.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES, IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Corrected Weekly by A. C. KAUFMAN

Banker and Broker, No. 25 Broad Street.

DECEMBER 2, 1870.

State Securities—South Carolina, old—@ 85; do new, @ 70; do, reg'd stock, @ 78.
City Securities—Augusta, Ga. Bonds, @ 78; Charleston, S. C. Bonds, @ 82; Charleston, S. C. Fire Loan Bonds, @ 83; Columbia, S. C. Bonds, @ 82; South Carolina Railroad Bonds—Blue Ridge, (first mortgage)—@ 80; Charleston and Savannah, @ 80; Charlotte Columbia and Augusta, @ 85; Cheraw and Darlington, @ 82; Greenville and Columbia, (1st mortg.) @ 85; (State guarantee) @ 65; Northeastern, past due, with int., @ 87; Northeastern, new, @ 72; Savannah and Charleston, (1st mortg.) @ 73; do, (State guarantee) @ 69; South Carolina ex-coupon, @ 73; do, @ 69; Spartanburg and Union, @ 55.

Railroad Stocks—Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, @ 20; Greenville and Columbia, @ 21; Northeastern, @ 21; Savannah and Charleston, @ 22; South Carolina Railroad Company Shares, @ 41; South Carolina Railroad and Bank Shares, @ 41. Exchange, New York, @ 100; Gold, @ 110; Silver, @ 103.

South Carolina Bank Bills.
Bank of Charleston, @ 100; Bank of Newberry, @ 100; Bank of Camden, @ 100; Bank of Georgetown, @ 100; Bank of South Carolina, @ 100; Bank of Chester, @ 100; Bank of Hamburg, @ 100; Bank of State of S. C. prior to 1861, @ 25; Bank of State of S. C. issue 1861-62, @ 25; Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston, @ 100; People's Bank of Charleston, @ 100; Union Bank of Charleston, @ 100; Southwestern R. R. Bank of Charleston, (old), @ 100; Southwestern R. R. Bank of Charleston, (new), @ 100; State Bank of Charleston, @ 100; Farmers and Exchange Bank of Charleston, @ 100; Commercial Bank of Columbia, @ 100; Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, @ 100; Planters' Bank of Fairfield, @ 100; State of South Carolina, @ 100; City of Charleston Change Bills, @ 95.

Bills marked thus () are being redeemed at the Bank Counters of each.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims vs. the British Government, are Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will continue to demand more than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact, that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere, for where are not that troublesome nation tramping upon somebody? have hitherto been paid in gold, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise: Give us Canada, and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.—Washington News, Dec 7.

A CRACK HOUSE.—Said old farmer Smith to his young neighbor Jones, this is a cheap house I have put up for you, Jones, who is just married; he can improve on it when he makes money. "Do you call this a cheap house, Mr. Smith?" replied young Jones. "Well, I don't think it is. It isn't got a cash, there are no banisters to the stairs, and the doors are so rotten they will swing so in a year that it will be almost impossible to open and shut them. You have wasted more money on big joints, steeper rafters, and unnecessary carvings, than would have finished the house in most comfortable style. When you build a house for your next son, write first to P. P. TOALE, Charleston, S. C., for a large number of plans of doors, sashes, blinds, &c., in the Southern States." Dec 7.

FOR THIRTY YEARS HAS that well-known standard, and popular remedy, PAIN KILLER, manufactured by FOSTER & HUNTER, been before the public, and in that time has become known in all parts of the world, and been used by people of all nations.

It remains, to-day, that same good and efficient remedy. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled, and it has earned a world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. No curative agent has had so wide spread sale, or given such universal satisfaction. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an efficient remedy, are too well known to require capitalization in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled. Directions accompany the bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. Dec 7.

The Great Fictorial Annual. Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an extensive and complete treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a vast variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of interesting, interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanative effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative, more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages which are also illustrated with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and for medicinal purposes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The Proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. Dec 7.

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